

ROOSEVELT ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(Continued from page one.)

entered some introductory remarks, telling the purpose of the association. He was followed by President Roosevelt, who laid the cornerstone, putting into its receptacle appropriate papers which were sealed by Nicholas Koenigsberg of Hodgenville, and the stone placed in place.

ROOSEVELT'S EULOGY.

We have met here to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the birth of one of the two greatest Americans; of one of the two greatest men of the nineteenth century; of one of the greatest men in the world's history. This rail-splitter, this boy who passed his unglorious youth in the dire poverty of the poorest of the frontier folk, whose rise was by weary and painful labor, lived to lead his people through the burning flames of a struggle from which the nation emerged purified as by fire, born anew to a better life. After long years of effort, an effort that came more often from failure than from success, he at last rose to the leadership of the republic, at the moment when that leadership had become the stupendous world-task of the time. He grew to know greatness, but never ease. Success came to him, but never happiness, save that which springs from doing well a painful and a vital task. Power was his, but not pleasure. The turrows deepened on his brow, but his eyes were illumined by either hate or fear. His giant shoulders were bowed, but his steel thighs never faltered as he bore for a burden the destinies of his people. His great tender heart ached from giving pain; and the task allotted him was to pour out like water the life-blood of the young men, and to feel in his every fiber the sorrow of the women. Disaster saddened but never dismayed him. As the red years of war went by they found him ever doing his duty in the present, ever facing the future with fearless front, high of heart, and dauntless of soul, unshaken by hatred, unshaken by scorn, he worked and suffered for the people. Triumph was his at the last; and barely had he tasted it before murder found him, and the kindly, patient, fearless eyes were closed forever.

WASHINGTON AND LINCOLN.

As a people we are indeed beyond measure fortunate in the character of the two greatest of our public men, Washington and Lincoln. Widely though they differed in externals, the Virginia landed gentleman and the Kentucky backwoodsman, they were alike in essentials, they were alike in the great qualities which rendered each able to render service to his nation and to all mankind such as no other man of his generation could or did render. Each had lofty ideals, but each in striving to attain these lofty ideals was guided by the soundest common sense. Each possessed inflexible courage in adversity, and a soul wholly unspiced by prosperity. Each possessed all the gentle virtues commonly exhibited by good men who lack rugged strength of character. Each possessed also all the strong qualities commonly exhibited by those towering masters of mankind who have too often shown themselves devoid of so much as the understanding of the words by which we signify the qualities of duty, of mercy, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no

Constipation

Should not be neglected. It leads to more serious troubles. It shows that the important functions of the liver are imperfectly performed. The best medicine to take for it is the mild, gentle and purely vegetable cathartic, Hood's Pills, which act on the liver and bowels, cure biliousness, constipation, morning and sick headache, break up colds, relieve uncomfortable fullness after dinner.

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other two good men as great. Widely though the problems of today differ from the problems set for solution to Washington when he founded this nation, to Lincoln when he saved it and freed the slave, yet the qualities they showed in meeting these problems are exactly the same as those we should show in doing our work today.

LINCOLN'S PROPHETIC IMAGINATION.

Lincoln saw into the future with the prophetic imagination usually vouchsafed only to the poet and the seer. He had in him all the lift toward greatness of the visionary, without any of the visionary's fanaticism or egotism, without any of the visionary's narrow leadership of the practical man and inability to strive in practical fashion for the realization of an ideal. He had the practical man's hard common sense and willingness to adapt means to ends; but there was in him none of that morbid growth of mind and soul which blinds so many practical men to the higher things of life. No more practical man ever lived than this homely backwoods idealist; but he had nothing in common with those practical men whose consciences are warped until they fail to distinguish between good and evil, fail to understand that strength, ability, shrewdness, whether in the world of business or of politics, only serve to make their possessor a more noxious, a more evil member of the community, if they are not guided and controlled by a fine and high moral sense.

LINCOLN'S EXAMPLE.

We of this day must try to solve many social and industrial problems, requiring to an especial degree the combination of indomitable resolution with cool-headed sanity. We can profit by the way in which Lincoln used both these traits as he strove for reform. We can learn much of value from the very attacks which following that course of action brought upon his head, attacks alike by the extremists of revolution and by the extremists of reaction. He never wavered in devotion to his principles, in his love of the Union, and in his abhorrence of slavery. Timid and lukewarm people were always denouncing him because he was too extreme; but as a matter of fact he never went to extremes, he worked step by step; and because of this the extremists hated and denounced him with a fervor which now seems to us fantastic in its depiction of the unreal and the impossible. At the very time when one side was holding him up as the apostle of social revolution because he was against slavery, the leading abolitionist denounced him as the "slave holder of Illinois." When he was the second time candidate for president, the majority of his opponents accused him because of what they termed his extreme radicalism, while a minority threatened to bolt his nomination because he was not radical enough. He had continual duty, of duty, of devotion to the right, of lofty disinterestedness in battling for the good of others. There have been other men as great and other men as good; but in all the history of mankind there are no other two great men as good as these, no

toward it, through such a morass of difficulty that no man of less courage would have attempted it, while it would surely have overwhelmed any man of judgment less serene.

A VALIANT FIGHTER.

Yet perhaps the most wonderful thing of all, and, from the standpoint of the America of today and of the future, the most vitally important, was the extraordinary way in which Lincoln could fight valiantly against what he deemed wrong and yet preserve undiminished his love and respect for the brother from whom he differed. In the hour of a triumph that would have turned any weaker man's head, in the heat of a struggle which spurred many a good man to dreadful vindictiveness, he said truthfully that so long as he had been in his office he had never willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom, and besought his supporters to study the incidents of the trial through which they were passing as philosophy from which to learn wisdom and not as wrongs to be avenged; ending with the solemn exhortation that, as the strife was over, all should reunite in a common effort to save their common country.

GREAT AND TERRIBLE DAYS.

He lived in days that were great and terrible, when brother fought against brother for what each sincerely deemed to be the right. In a contest so grim the strong men who alone can carry it through are rarely able to do justice to the deep convictions of those with whom they grapple in mortal strife. At such times men see through a glass darkly; to only the rarest and loftiest spirits is vouchsafed that clear vision which gradually comes to all, even to the lesser, as the struggle fades into distance, and "oughts" are forgotten, and peace creeps back to the hearts that were hurt. But to Lincoln was given this supreme vision. He did not hate the man from whom he differed. Weakness was as foreign as wickedness to his strong, gentle nature; but his courage was of a quality so high that it needed no bolstering of dark passion. He saw clearly that the same high qualities, the same courage, and willingness for self-sacrifice, and devotion to the right as it was given them to see the right, belonged both to the men of the north and the men of the south. As the years roll by, and as all of us, wherever we dwell, grow to feel an equal pride in the valor and self-devotion, alike of the men who wore the blue and the men who wore the gray, so this whole nation will grow to feel a peculiar sense of pride in the mightiest of the mighty men who mastered the mighty days; the lover of his country and of all mankind; the man whose blood was shed for the union of his people and for the freedom of a race, Abraham Lincoln.

The president yielded to Gov. Wilson, who spoke on behalf of Kentucky for her greatest son. Gen. Grant Wilson, for the Federal army, and Gen. Luke E. Wright, for the Confederate army, were then heard. The president and other dignitaries boarded a train at 2:30 o'clock, leaving the people to return to Louisville by other trains and the ceremonies, until William H. Taft in April dedicates the completed memorial hall, were ended.

DISCOVERY OF CHLOROFORM

Chicago Medical Society to Investigate Claim of Dr. Guthrie.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—The claim of Dr. Samuel Guthrie as the discoverer of chloroform is to be investigated by the Chicago Medical Society. A special commission has been appointed to delve into the records of the past. The recent death of Oesman Guthrie, son of Dr. Guthrie, has brought the dispute up at this time. An immense number is owned by the descendants of Dr. Guthrie, and it is desired to place in a public building a tablet to his memory. The commissioners are willing to accept the bowdler as a piece of scenery, but refuse to allow any further medical society to do anything that would be done to settle the question of the discovery.

ILLUSTRATION OF NEW YORK FINANCIAL WAYS

New York, Feb. 12.—After five years the sinking fund commission of New York will refund 30 cents to Mrs. Mary Betz of Brooklyn. Mrs. Betz owns property which was benefited by improvements to Prospect park, and it was discovered after an assessment had been levied on her that she had been overcharged the trivial amount mentioned. Mrs. Betz did not seek to recover the money but the comptroller's office insisted that if an error had been made she should be paid. Hence, after a great deal of delay had been gone through with a resolution for the return of the money was passed yesterday. It is estimated that the procedure incidental to the return of the money will cost the city \$20.

WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM ATLANTIC BATTLESHIP FLEET

New York, Feb. 12.—What is believed to be a direct message from the Atlantic battleship fleet just now on its way to Hampton Roads after its cruise around the world, was picked up by wireless station in the vicinity of New York harbor at 4 o'clock this morning. The message was presumably sent by the tender Yankton, accompanying the fleet and read as follows: "At 8:30 p. m. 11th 40 north longitude; 50 latitude west; course north 30 west; smooth sea. Hope to arrive Hampton Roads Wednesday."

According to calculations of the navy department and to the schedule announced at Gibraltar, the battleships were due to arrive on Feb. 22 or 23, Monday and Tuesday respectively. The message received from the Yankton then would seem to indicate that the vessels will either be a day late in arriving or be a week ahead of schedule, which is apparently out of the question as the next Wednesday on the calendar is Feb. 17.

New York and vicinity seemed to be the center of wireless information last night and early today and if the message from the Yankton is authentic then receiving stations here have achieved the remarkable record of receiving messages from both the Atlantic and Pacific fleet within a few hours of each other, a communication from the battleship New Hampshire somewhere in southern waters having been picked up by the Coney Island station of the United Wireless company last night. The message from the fleet was in addition to various other communications between vessels in the Atlantic which figured in yesterday's news. It was through a wireless message sent by the steamer El Norte of the Southern Pacific Steamship company that six vessels began keeping a watch last night on the barkentine Malanzas, which showed signals of distress southeast of Diamond Shoals lightship.

KNOX'S ELIGIBILITY.

Taft Anxious to Have Congress Remove All Doubt as to It.

Washington, Feb. 12.—President-elect Taft has telegraphed to Senator Hiram Bingham Congress to remove all doubt of Senator Knox's eligibility to the office of secretary of state and said that the loss of Mr. Knox from the cabinet membership would be a public misfortune.

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From the Intermountain Republican, March 18, 1908

On the 18th day of March, 1908, the Intermountain Republican commenced to publish a series of articles in answer to the question, "Should prohibition be adopted in Utah, and why?" These articles appeared from day to day until June 18, 1908. Many leading citizens expressed their views. The great majority of whom were in favor of state-wide prohibition, some in favor of local option and a very few antagonists to the passing of the measure. Some of these replies were copied from magazines and the trend of the whole was favorable to prohibition.

The Republican editorial comments introducing the question on the 18th of March were as follows:

"SHOULD PROHIBITION BE ADOPTED IN UTAH, AND WHY?"

Is Utah to be the center of another campaign for legislation restricting the liquor traffic, and if so, will the legislation advocated be "local option" or state-wide prohibition?

Meetings have been called from time to time throughout the state in the past few weeks, and they have been well attended, as many as 300 persons often gathering together to discuss the regulation of the liquor traffic. The inference drawn by many is that the question is a live one to the people of Utah.

It is a live one over almost the whole country. A great wave of reform and agitation against the liquor traffic has swept and is sweeping the country, and already it is borne in many states. In the form of local option it has come to the south, and county by county has taken it up until almost entire states are prohibiting the sale of liquor within their boundaries.

The question of whether Utah is ready for prohibition was discussed by some leading advocates of temperance last evening, and the talks developed the fact that at least some of the people of Utah interested in the subject are inclined to the opinion that prohibition will come to the state gradually. George F. Goodwin, long known as an advocate of reform along this line, expressed the opinion that Utah is very ready for local option. He thinks legislation to that end should be introduced at the next session of the law-makers of Utah. Here are two interviews on the subject.

Then follow the statements of George F. Goodwin and Rev. D. M. Helmick, both of whom favor state-wide prohibition.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Two large affairs will be given tonight in honor of Lincoln's centenary birthday anniversary. The first the annual Lincoln banquet to be given at the Kenyon where about 30 of Utah representative men will gather and pay tribute to the nation's martyred president in story, toast and feast; the other the large special meeting of the Daughters of the Revolution at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Smith where a program of patriotic addresses, songs and recitations will be given, the affair to begin with an elaborate supper at 7 o'clock p. m.

This afternoon Mrs. Elizabeth Duggan, Mrs. J. M. Bidwell and Mrs. M. H. Kriebel will be hostesses at a large tea given in honor of Mrs. Kenneth A. Kern, who has recently returned from Riverside.

The Ladies' Literary club meets this afternoon and a program will be given comprising a paper by Mrs. J. H. Sheehy on "The Successes of the Salt Lake City," a talk by Rev. E. L. Jensen on the "Work of the Rumpus Society," by Mrs. Hal Brown, a vocal solo by Miss Hilma Gresson, and a violin solo by Clarence Burton.

Mrs. Sam C. Park entertained at a luncheon today in honor of Mrs. Charles E. event to take place at the Alta club.

Mrs. M. H. Smith entertained at a luncheon yesterday for Miss Sarah Terrell, the decorations being in pink roses and covers laid for eight.

Mrs. E. Viko entertained at a Kensington yesterday the decorations being in pink and white carnations and about a dozen guests present.

A large affair of tonight will be the dance to be given at Odeon hall by the freshmen's class of the University.

Mrs. W. P. Kiss entertained at a

bridge party yesterday in honor of her mother, Mrs. E. J. Chambers. The rooms being decorated in daffodils and carnations with yellow shades. Assisting the hostess were: George Y. Wallace, Mrs. Leslie L. Savage, Mrs. W. D. Donohoe, Miss Allen Macfarlane, Miss Louise Sullivan, Miss Loren Leary and Miss Elmer Stewart. Nine tables of

bridge were played, with a dozen or more coming in for tea. The prizes of the afternoon were won by Mrs. C. J. Fadden, Mrs. William McCreath, Mrs. Sol Siegel, Mrs. W. W. Armstrong, Mrs. Karl A. Schell, Mrs. J. P. McGowan, Mrs. H. L. Charles, Mrs. Elizabeth Belden and Mrs. P. R. Ferguson.

Improvements completed New Stocks are arriving.

Not all the new lines in yet, but enough to make the showing interesting and attractive.

To make good our determination to clean out all old stocks, all broken lines left over from the sale may be had at sacrifice prices.

Men's \$4.50 Patents at \$2.98
A dress shoe for any occasion.

A line of good, stout, all leather shoes for boys, worth \$2.15 and \$2.35, selling now at \$1.50 and \$1.75.

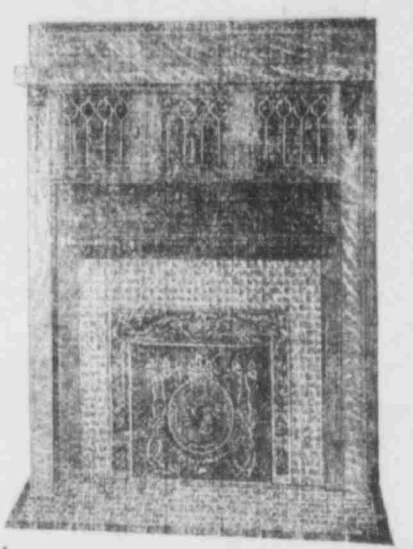
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See our genuine piano finished Mantels—there is a splendid variety to select from. You take chances when you select from a catalog.

ELIAS MORRIS & SONS COMPANY,
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Pineales For Backache, Rheumatism, the Kidney, the Elderly.
GEO. T. BRICE DRUG CO.,
209 Main—Kenyon Pharmacy.

AUERBACH'S SATURDAY ECONOMY SALES!

Shoppers have the right idea who believe that it is their duty to get the most for their money always. Consider values carefully before you spend a cent. Look over the offerings advertised Saturday by every house and draw your own conclusions. You'll find the Auerbach prices lower in every case

<p>SATURDAY 10c New Percales</p> <p>In styles for Boys' Waists, styles for children's Dresses, styles for Ladies' House Dresses. In red, navy, cadet and black grounds. Including the latest home effects. Saturday limit 12 yards to a customer at a yard—7c</p>	<p>ESTABLISHED 1864</p> <p>F. Auerbach & Bro.</p> <p>ONE PRICE TO ALL NEVER UNDERSOLD</p>	<p>SATURDAY Pearl Buttons 10c Grade at 2 1/2c a Dozen</p> <p>White Pearl Buttons, all sizes, good 10c a dozen grade, Saturday only at a dozen—2 1/2c</p>
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SATURDAY

Up to \$20.00 Coats \$3.95

In the Cloak Department. A varied assortment of good medium weight long coats, worth up to \$20.00. Saturday as long as they last **\$3.95**

\$5.00 and \$6.00 Children's Coats \$1.79

Bearskin and crushed plush coats, up to six years old and a few cloth coats in larger sizes, worth \$5.00 and \$6.00. Saturday, as long as they last **\$1.79**

SATURDAY

35c and 40c Towels at 23c Each

30 dozen Turkish and Linen Towels, Bleached Turkish Towels, 24x49, Unbleached Turkish Towels, size 24x54, Hemmed Linen Huck Towels with Damask Towels and Hemstitched Huck Towels. Value 35c and 40c. Saturday, limit 6 to a customer **23c**

SATURDAY 10c CRETONNES

100 pieces in the lot, and it's the choicest collection of colors and designs. Saturday, limit 15 yards to a customer at a yard—**6 1/2c**

SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK. 70c Hemmed Bed Sheets

2 1/2 yards long and 3 yards wide. For 2 hours. Limit 1 to a customer at each—**36c**

Saturday Night From 7 to 9 o'clock

\$5. and \$6. Dress Skirts \$2.79

75 Handsome Dress Skirts of good quality black silk, trimmed with satin. Worth \$5. and \$6. Saturday night for two hours at—**\$2.79**

SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK. \$1.25 BLACK SATEN SHIRTS 69c

Men's \$1.25 Black Satin Shirts in all sizes, from 14 1/2 to 17. Special for two hours only—**69c**

SATURDAY NIGHT FROM 7 TO 9 O'CLOCK. \$2.80 d Spreads, \$1.19 Each

100 hemmed White Crochet Bed Spreads, fine looking and durable. Spreads, size 72x84 inches. Value \$2.80. For 2 hours. Limit 1 to a customer at each—**1.19**

SATURDAY The Climax of All Boy's Clothing Specials

Every suit in the house included. Values up to \$8.00. A rare opportunity for Money Saving. An immense stock to choose from Saturday only.

SUIT SPECIAL
Values up to \$5.00 **\$1.95**

SUIT SPECIAL
Values up to \$6.00 **\$2.65**

SATURDAY RIBBONS

Best 25c Values at 15c a Yard

Pure Silk Taffeta Ribbons in Black, White and all colors, a very fine, lustrous heavy quality. Best 25c grade on sale Saturday at a yard—**15c**

SATURDAY SHOES

Misses' black kid or calf school

with pat. tip and extension soles. Sizes 11 1/2 to 2. Value \$1.75 at a pair—**\$1.35**

Only One "BROMO QUININE" that is
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Cures a Cold in One Day, Cuts in 2 Days

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Saturday, Feb. 13th

Meats are Going Up; Our Sale of 8c Beef Roasts

Is Still on--And in Addition Rump Roasts . 10c Round Roasts, 12 1/2c

Can You Beat This?

3 Cans June Peas for 30c
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1 lb. W.H. Baker's Chocolate, 35c
Regular 50c size

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